

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

\* \* \*

In Re:  
SONA MOBILE HOLDINGS CORP., )  
Debtor. )  
) 2:12-cv-00252-PMP-NJK

TIMOTHY S. CORY; WILLIAM A. )  
LEONARD; and LEONARD, E. )  
Adv. No. 11-01118-BTB

## ORDER

eBET LIMITED; eBET SERVICES PTY, LTD.; and ANTHONY P. TOOHEY;  
Defendants.

Before the Court is Defendant Anthony P. Toohey’s (“Toohey”) Motion to Dismiss Amended Adversary Complaint (Doc. #23), originally filed with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Nevada on September 25, 2012, and filed with this Court on December 10, 2012. Plaintiffs filed a Response (Doc. #21) with this Court on December 4, 2012. Toohey filed a Reply (Doc. #28) on December 21, 2012.

Also before the Court is Defendants eBet Limited and eBet Services Pty, Ltd.’s (collectively “the eBet Defendants”) Motion to Dismiss<sup>1</sup> (Doc. #32), filed on January 29, 2013. Plaintiffs filed a Response (Doc. #33) on February 12, 2013. The eBet Defendants filed a Reply (Doc. #34) on February 19, 2013.

<sup>1</sup> This document is titled Motion for Leave to Appeal, however under the Court's Order (Doc. #31), the Court is treating this as the eBet Defendants' Motion to Dismiss.

1           **I. BACKGROUND**

2           Debtors Sona Mobile Holdings Corp., Sona Innovations, Inc., and Sona Mobile,  
 3 Inc. (collectively “the Sona Companies”) filed for voluntary bankruptcy in the United States  
 4 Bankruptcy Court for the District of Nevada on March 30, 2009. (Am. Compl. (Bankr.  
 5 Doc. #132) at ¶¶ 1, 3, 5.) Plaintiff Timothy S. Cory is the chapter 7 trustee of Sona Mobile  
 6 Holdings Corp., Plaintiff William A. Leonard is the chapter 7 trustee of Sona Innovations,  
 7 Inc., and Lenard E. Schwartzer is the chapter 7 trustee of Sona Mobile, Inc. (Id. ¶¶ 2, 4, 6.)

8           Before the Soma Companies filed for bankruptcy, Sona Mobile Holdings Corp.  
 9 and the eBet Defendants entered into a Master Services Agreement (“MSA”) whereby the  
 10 eBet Defendants would provide consulting, maintenance, and financial services for the  
 11 Sona Companies.<sup>2</sup> (Am. Compl., Ex. A [“MSA”].) The MSA contains a forum selection  
 12 clause stating that New York courts have exclusive jurisdiction over any dispute that “arises  
 13 out or in connection with” the MSA. (Id. § 27.2.) Defendant Toohey was the Chief  
 14 Executive Officer of the eBet Defendants, and pursuant to the MSA he became the Chief  
 15 Executive Officer of the Sona Companies. (Am. Compl. at 6.)

16           Plaintiffs filed an adversary proceeding against Defendants in bankruptcy court  
 17 concerning Defendants’ pre-bankruptcy actions relating to the MSA. (Transmittal of Mot.  
 18 to Withdraw the Reference (Doc. #5), Attach. 3.) In their original Complaint, Plaintiffs  
 19 alleged breach of contract (claim 1) and breach of implied duty of good faith and fair  
 20 dealing (claim 2) against the eBet Defendants. (Id. at 8-9.) Plaintiffs alleged breach of  
 21 fiduciary duty (claim 3) and punitive damages for that breach (claim 4) against Toohey.  
 22 (Id. at 10-11.)

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25           <sup>2</sup> Sona Mobile, Inc., Sona Innovations, Inc., and the eBet Defendants also entered into a  
 26 Licensing and Distributing Agreement before the Sona Companies filed for bankruptcy. However,  
 this contract is not at issue in this case.

1           In the bankruptcy court, the eBet Defendants filed a Motion to Dismiss or  
2 Transfer Venue based on the forum selection clause in the MSA. (Id., Attachs. 12-15.) The  
3 bankruptcy court found the forum selection clause valid but declined to enforce it because  
4 the trustees' lack of funds made enforcing the clause "unduly inconvenient" for the trustees.  
5 (Tr. of Proceedings (Bankr. Doc. #106) at 8-9.) The bankruptcy court therefore denied the  
6 eBet Defendants' Motion to Dismiss or Transfer Venue. (Transmittal of Mot. to Withdraw  
7 the Reference, Attach. 6; Order (Bankr. Doc. #55).)

8           After the bankruptcy court denied the eBet Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, they  
9 filed an Answer, a Motion to Withdraw the Reference, and a Motion for Leave to Appeal to  
10 this Court the bankruptcy court's order denying the eBet Defendants' Motion to Dismiss.  
11 (Transmittal of Mot. to Withdraw the Reference, Attachs. 1, 5, & 9.) This Court granted the  
12 Motion to Withdraw the Reference. (Order (Doc. #18).) This Court also granted the  
13 Motion for Leave to Appeal by treating it as the eBet Defendants' Motion to Dismiss in this  
14 Court. (Order (Doc. #31).)

15           Before this Court withdrew the reference, Toohey also filed a Motion to Dismiss  
16 in the bankruptcy court. (Mot. to Dismiss Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(B)(3) & 12(B)(6)  
17 (Bankr. Doc. #122).) Toohey argued the forum selection clause applied, and he alternatively  
18 argued that Plaintiffs failed to state a claim for breach of fiduciary duty and for punitive  
19 damages against Toohey. (Id.) The bankruptcy court found Plaintiffs needed to "outline  
20 with significantly more facts and specificity why Mr. Toohey violated his fiduciary duty"  
21 and that Plaintiffs had not alleged any facts showing Toohey was willful, malicious, or  
22 intentionally fraudulent to support their punitive damages claim. (Tr. of Proceedings of  
23 Mot. to Dismiss Party Anthony Toohey (Bankr. Doc. #129) at 6-7.) The bankruptcy court  
24 thus granted Toohey's Motion to Dismiss, but gave Plaintiffs twenty days to amend their  
25 complaint. (Id.) Plaintiffs filed an Amended Complaint, and Toohey filed a Motion to  
26 Dismiss the Amended Complaint, which is now before this Court. (Am. Compl. (Bankr.

1 Doc. #132); Mot. to Dismiss Am. Adversary Compl. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(B)(3),  
2 12(B)(6), & 17(a)(1) (Bankr. Doc. #134).)

3 In their Amended Complaint, Plaintiffs allege breach of contract (claim 1) and  
4 breach of implied duty of good faith and fair dealing (claim 2) against the eBet Defendants.  
5 (Am. Compl. at 10-12.) Plaintiffs allege the eBet Defendants breached their duties under  
6 the MSA by failing to provide the services and reimbursements they were obligated under  
7 the MSA to provide the Sona Companies. (Id. at 10.) Plaintiffs allege the eBet Defendants  
8 breached the implied duty of good faith and fair dealing by failing to reimburse the Sona  
9 Companies and failing to hire the Sona Companies' technical employees as required under  
10 the MSA. (Id. at 11.)

11 Plaintiffs also allege breach of fiduciary duty (claim 3) against Defendant  
12 Toohey, which includes an allegation that Toohey's conduct entitled Plaintiffs to punitive  
13 damages. (Id. at 12-14.) Plaintiffs allege Toohey breached his duty of loyalty to the Sona  
14 Companies by acting on both sides of a transaction between the Sona Companies and the  
15 eBet Defendants in a self interested manner that harmed the Sona Companies' shareholders,  
16 eventually forcing the Sona Companies into bankruptcy. (Id. at 13-14.) Plaintiffs also  
17 allege Toohey breached his duty of care to the Sona Companies in various ways. (Id. at 12-  
18 14.) Plaintiffs finally allege they are entitled to punitive damages because Toohey's  
19 conduct was willful and malicious or intentionally fraudulent, or because Toohey  
20 manifested a knowing and reckless indifference towards the Sona Companies' rights. (Id.  
21 at 14.)

22 In moving to dismiss, all Defendants argue this Court should enforce the forum  
23 selection clause in the MSA, and therefore the case should be dismissed or transferred to the  
24 United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Defendant Toohey also  
25 argues the trustees for Sona Innovations, Inc. and Sona Mobile, Inc. lack standing and are  
26 not real parties in interest because these two Sona Companies were not parties to the MSA.

1 Toohey also argues the Court should dismiss Plaintiffs' allegations against him for failing  
2 to state a claim under New York corporate fiduciary duty law. The Court finds that the  
3 forum selection clause should be enforced, and therefore does not reach the parties' other  
4 arguments.

## 5 **II. FORUM SELECTION CLAUSE**

6 Defendants argue the Court should dismiss or transfer the case to New York  
7 because the MSA provides that New York maintains exclusive jurisdiction over claims  
8 relating to the MSA. Defendants argue the forum selection clause is valid and enforceable  
9 because Plaintiffs have not provided sufficient evidence to show that enforcing the clause  
10 effectively would deprive Plaintiffs of their day in court.

11 Plaintiffs argue that enforcing the forum selection clause would be unjust because  
12 the forum selection clause does not benefit any party, and the enforcement would  
13 effectively deprive Plaintiffs of their day in court on these claims. Plaintiffs assert that they  
14 have an agreement with their Nevada attorneys to litigate this case, and that it would cost  
15 more money to obtain counsel in New York and have their Nevada attorneys travel to  
16 litigate the case. Thus, Plaintiffs argue the Court should not enforce the forum selection  
17 clause and should find this Court is the proper venue.

18 A motion to dismiss based on a forum selection clause is treated as a motion to  
19 dismiss for improper venue under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(3). Doe 1 v. AOL  
20 LLC, 552 F.3d 1077, 1081 (9th Cir. 2009). Under this standard, the Court "must draw all  
21 reasonable inferences in favor of the non-moving party and resolve all factual conflicts in  
22 favor of the nonmoving party." Petersen v. Boeing Co., 715 F.3d 276, 279 (9th Cir. 2013)  
23 (quotation omitted). The Court need not accept the pleadings as true and may consider facts  
24 outside the pleadings. Id.

25 "[T]he trustee stands in the shoes of the bankrupt corporation and has standing to  
26 bring any suit that the bankrupt corporation could have instituted had it not petitioned for

1 bankruptcy.” Smith v. Arthur Andersen LLP, 421 F.3d 989, 1002 (9th Cir. 2005)  
 2 (quotation omitted). This also means “the trustee is subject to all claims and defenses  
 3 which might have been asserted against the bankrupt but for the filing of the petition,”  
 4 including contractual forum selection clauses. In re Destro, 675 F.2d 1037, 1040 (9th Cir.  
 5 1982) (quotation omitted); In re Mercurio, 402 F.3d 62, 66 (1st Cir. 2005) (enforcing  
 6 against the trustee a forum selection clause contained in a contract entered into by the  
 7 debtor before the debtor filed for bankruptcy).

8           “The enforceability of forum selection clauses is governed by federal law.”  
 9 Petersen, 715 F.3d at 280. “[W]hile courts normally defer to a plaintiff’s choice of forum,  
 10 such deference is inappropriate where the plaintiff has already freely contractually chosen  
 11 an appropriate venue,” such as agreeing to a forum selection clause in a contract. Jumara v.  
 12 State Farm Ins. Co., 55 F.3d 873, 880 (3d Cir. 1995). “[F]orum selection clauses are  
 13 presumptively valid, [and] they should be honored absent some compelling and  
 14 countervailing reason.” Murphy v. Schneider Nat’l, Inc., 362 F.3d 1133, 1140 (9th Cir.  
 15 2004) (quotation omitted).

16           Courts may find enforcing a forum selection clause unreasonable if one of the  
 17 following grounds are present: (1) “the inclusion of the clause in the agreement was the  
 18 product of fraud or overreaching”; (2) “the party wishing to repudiate the clause would  
 19 effectively be deprived of his day in court were the clause enforced”; or (3) “enforcement  
 20 would contravene a strong public policy of the forum in which suit is brought.” Id.  
 21 (quotation omitted). The party seeking to avoid a forum selection clause bears a heavy  
 22 burden of proof and must clearly show a ground upon which the clause is unenforceable.  
 23 Id.; Doe 1, 552 F.3d at 1083. Ultimately, whether to enforce a forum selection clause lies  
 24 within the district court’s discretion. Petersen, 715 F.3d at 279.

25           Plaintiffs do not argue the inclusion of the forum selection clause was the  
 26 product of fraud or overreaching, or that enforcement would contravene a strong public

1 policy.<sup>3</sup> Thus, the only potential ground for finding the forum selection clause  
 2 unenforceable here is whether Plaintiffs effectively would be deprived of their day in court  
 3 if the clause is enforced. A party must present “specific evidence” to demonstrate that it  
 4 would be effectively deprived of its day in court if the forum selection clause were  
 5 enforced. Id. at 281 (finding an employee’s sworn affidavit that he lacked the resources to  
 6 litigate in Saudi Arabia, the forum designated in his employment contract, and evidence  
 7 showing the employee may not be able to reenter Saudi Arabia or freely leave the country  
 8 while the litigation was pending if he could to reenter, demonstrated the employee would be  
 9 deprived of his day in court if the forum selection clause were enforced).

10 Increased litigation costs generally are not enough to find enforcement of the  
 11 forum selection clause unreasonable. In re Mercurio, 402 F.3d at 66 (“The cost of  
 12 [litigating in a different forum] alone cannot be enough to meet the heavy burden imposed  
 13 upon the reneging party.” (quotation marks omitted)); see also Fireman’s Fund Ins. Co. v.  
14 M.V. DSR Atl., 131 F.3d 1336, 1338 (9th Cir. 1997) (finding the “serious inconvenience”  
 15 of an American party having to litigate in Korea based on a forum selection clause did not  
 16 meet the heavy burden of proof required to render the enforcement of a forum selection  
 17 clause unreasonable). However, specific evidence showing that increased litigation costs  
 18 actually would deprive the party opposing enforcement of the forum selection clause from  
 19 bringing suit in the contractually mandated forum may be sufficient to show the forum  
 20 selection clause should not be enforced. Cf. Murphy, 362 F.3d at 1142-43 (finding the  
 21 combination of a plaintiff’s low monthly income, combined with his inability to work or to  
 22 travel long distances due to a disability, demonstrated the plaintiff would be unable to

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 24       <sup>3</sup> The parties do not dispute that this proceeding is non-core to the bankruptcy. Thus, the  
 25 general public policy in favor of centralizing bankruptcy proceedings does not render application of  
 26 the forum selection clause unreasonable here. See In re McCrary & Dunlap Constr. Co., 256 B.R. 264,  
 266 (Bankr. M.D. Tenn. 2000) (“Undoubtedly, public policy does favor centralization of bankruptcy  
 proceedings in bankruptcy court where a case is pending. However, this policy is not so strong as to  
 abandon the forum selection clause if the proceeding is non-core.” (internal citation omitted)).

1 maintain suit in the contractually mandated forum, rendering enforcement of the clause  
2 unreasonable).

3 Finally, whether the party seeking enforcement of the clause would obtain any  
4 benefit from enforcing the clause or bear a burden from not enforcing the clause is not a  
5 consideration in determining whether a forum selection clause is unreasonable. Rather, the  
6 party opposing enforcement has the burden to show enforcing the clause would effectively  
7 deprive that party of its day in court. See In re D.E. Frey Grp., Inc., 387 B.R. 799, 807 (D.  
8 Colo. 2008) (finding the bankruptcy court improperly shifted the burden to the party  
9 seeking enforcement of the forum selection clause by finding that ignoring the forum  
10 selection clause would not detrimentally affect the party seeking enforcement). And even if  
11 neither party has a tie to the contractually mandated forum, the forum selection clause still  
12 may be enforced. In re Manchester, Inc., 417 B.R. 377, 387 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 2009)  
13 (“While the parties may have few, if any, direct ties to New York, they chose to have all  
14 disputes settled before a New York court applying New York law.”).

15 Here, as chapter 7 trustees appointed to manage the liquidation of the Sona  
16 Companies’ assets, Plaintiffs have stepped into the shoes of the Sona Companies to enforce  
17 the MSA, which includes the MSA’s forum selection clause. Viewing the evidence in the  
18 light most favorable to Plaintiffs, the Court in its discretion will enforce the forum selection  
19 clause because Plaintiffs have not met their burden to show the Court should not enforce the  
20 forum selection clause. Plaintiffs represent debtor companies who are liquidating their  
21 assets to pay creditors, which indicates Plaintiffs have limited funds to pursue this litigation.  
22 And Plaintiffs have presented evidence that litigating this case in New York would result in  
23 an increased financial burden, including obtaining New York attorneys and paying the  
24 expenses for Plaintiffs’ current counsel to travel to New York. (Decl. of Timothy S. Cory  
25 Regarding Litig. in N.Y. (Doc. #33-1) & Exs. 1-4.) Thus, Plaintiffs have shown they would  
26 spend more money to litigate this matter if the forum selection clause is enforced, which in

1 the face of the debtors' limited resources may create a hardship for Plaintiffs.

2 However, Plaintiffs have not presented specific evidence that the increase in costs  
3 effectively would deprive them of their day in court. Plaintiff Trustee Timothy S. Cory  
4 stated that he believes "costly litigation in New York could deprive the assets for the estates  
5 before a conclusion is reached in this litigation." (*Id.* at ¶ 20.) This is not enough to meet  
6 Plaintiffs' heavy burden to present specific evidence to clearly show that increased costs  
7 resulting from enforcing the forum selection clause would effectively deprive Plaintiffs of  
8 their day in court. In re Mercurio, 402 F.3d at 66-67 (finding the trustee was required to  
9 provide a factual record establishing he would be deprived of his day in court, rather than  
10 merely asserting it would be more expensive). Therefore, although enforcing the forum  
11 selection clause may cause increased litigation costs, Plaintiffs have not clearly shown the  
12 increased costs would be so burdensome as to deprive Plaintiffs of their day in court.

13 Furthermore, that Defendants may not be burdened by keeping this case in this  
14 Court does not demonstrate that Plaintiffs would be deprived of their day in court if the  
15 forum selection clause is enforced. Plaintiffs carry the heavy burden to clearly show that  
16 they would be deprived of their day in court, regardless of whether Defendants have a  
17 neutral interest in litigating in Nevada versus New York.

18 Plaintiffs rely on In re Healthco International, Inc., 195 B.R. 971 (Bankr. D.  
19 Mass. 1996), to argue that enforcing the forum selection clause here would be unreasonable  
20 because Plaintiffs are chapter 7 liquidating trustees, rather than chapter 11 reorganization  
21 trustees. However, in Healthco the debtor originally filed for chapter 11 bankruptcy, but  
22 soon converted the bankruptcy to chapter 7. *Id.* at 976, 989. Thus, Healthco does not  
23 demonstrate why a chapter 7 trustee should be treated differently than a chapter 11 trustee.  
24 Furthermore, in Healthco, the bankruptcy court declined to enforce a forum selection clause  
25 primarily because a new suit in the selected forum would have been time-barred. *Id.* at 989.  
26 Thus, the party opposing the enforcement of the forum selection clause would have been

1 deprived of its day in court. Id. The court in Healthco also determined that because the  
 2 claims against the party seeking to enforce the forum selection clause were “inextricably  
 3 linked” with claims against other parties not subject to the forum selection clause, enforcing  
 4 the clause would result in tremendous duplicative efforts and risk an inconsistent result. Id.  
 5 Thus, Healthco does not demonstrate that the forum selection clause should not be enforced  
 6 here.

7 Plaintiffs further argue that even if this case had been filed in New York, they  
 8 would have had the absolute right to remove the action to Nevada District Court under 28  
 9 U.S.C. §§ 1334, 1408, 1409, and 1452, and Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 9027.  
 10 With the exception of 28 U.S.C. § 1408, which dictates where a case under title 11 may be  
 11 initiated and is unrelated to removal, these statutes and bankruptcy rule allow parties to file  
 12 or remove cases related to a bankruptcy proceeding in or to the district court embracing the  
 13 bankruptcy proceeding. 28 U.S.C. § 1334(b) (granting “the district courts original but not  
 14 exclusive jurisdiction” of all civil proceedings “arising in or related to cases under title  
 15 11”); id. § 1409 (stating that a proceeding “arising in or related to a case under title 11 may  
 16 be commenced in the district court in which such case is pending”); id. § 1452 (stating a  
 17 party may remove claims related to bankruptcy cases “to the district court for the district  
 18 where such civil action is pending, if such district court has [diversity] jurisdiction”); Fed.  
 19 R. Bankr. P. 9027 (setting out the procedure for removal to the bankruptcy court).  
 20 However, the statutes and bankruptcy rule do not provide that the district court embracing  
 21 the bankruptcy court is the mandatory and exclusive jurisdiction for cases related to the  
 22 bankruptcy. Therefore, these statutes and bankruptcy rule do not preclude the enforcement  
 23 of the forum selection clause.<sup>4</sup>

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 25 <sup>4</sup> Plaintiffs also argue that if the Court decides this case should be dismissed, the Plaintiffs  
 26 should receive an additional opportunity for discovery to support Plaintiffs’ contention that Defendants  
 have the necessary minimum contacts to establish personal jurisdiction in Nevada. However, the  
 Court is transferring this matter not for a lack of personal jurisdiction, but because the forum selection

1 Plaintiffs also argue that under issue preclusion, Defendants are precluded from  
2 relitigating whether the forum selection clause is enforceable. However, after this Court  
3 withdrew the reference, this Court granted the eBet Defendants leave to appeal the  
4 bankruptcy court's ruling on the forum selection clause's enforceability, by treating the  
5 motion for leave to appeal as a motion to dismiss. (Order (Doc. #31).) Thus, the  
6 bankruptcy court's decision not to enforce the forum selection clause is not "sufficiently  
7 firm" to be accorded preclusive effect because this Court is reviewing the bankruptcy  
8 court's decision. See Luben Indus., Inc. v. United States, 707 F.2d 1037, 1040 (9th Cir.  
9 1983) (stating a decision may be "sufficiently firm" for issue preclusion purposes when "the  
10 decision was [already] subject to appeal or was in fact reviewed on appeal" (quotation  
11 omitted)). Defendants therefore are not precluded from arguing this Court should enforce  
12 the forum selection clause.

13 Plaintiffs have not met their burden to clearly show that the Court should not  
14 enforce the MSA's forum selection clause. The Court therefore orders this case transferred  
15 to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

16 The Court also notes that Plaintiffs filed their Amended Complaint with the  
17 bankruptcy court before this Court withdrew the reference, and have not filed the Amended  
18 Complaint with this Court. (Am. Compl. (Bankr. Doc. #132).) To ensure the Southern  
19 District of New York has a copy of the operative complaint in this action, the Court orders  
20 Plaintiffs to file the Amended Complaint with the Southern District of New York after the  
21 case is transferred.

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26 clause in the MSA is valid and enforceable. Thus, Plaintiffs' request for further discovery is denied  
as moot.

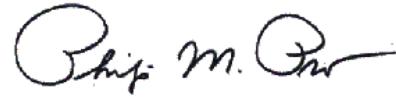
1           **III. CONCLUSION**

2           **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that Defendant Anthony P. Toohey's Motion  
3 to Dismiss Amended Adversary Complaint (Doc. #23) and Defendants eBet Limited and  
4 eBet Services Pty, Ltd.'s Motion to Dismiss (Doc. #32) are hereby **GRANTED** to the  
5 extent that the Court will enforce the forum selection clause.

6           **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk of Court shall transfer this action  
7 to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

8           **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiffs Timothy S. Cory, William A.  
9 Leonard, and Lenard E. Schwartzer shall within 30 days from the date this case is  
10 transferred file a copy of the Amended Complaint (Bankr. Doc. #132) with the United  
11 States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

12  
13 DATED: July 5, 2013



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15 PHILIP M. PRO  
United States District Judge